Longspear Convention in Vers
Learning

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[No. 56, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1791. [Whole No. 264.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I HAVE been juſt reading the *addreſs* of our illuſtrious Preſident, to the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives—its communications afforded me the higheſt pleaſure, and I make no doubt of its having the ſame effect on every friend to the proſperity of the United States. Many are the important objects ſubmitted to the conſideration of our general legiſlature; but in my humble opinion, the eſtabliſhment of a National Militia, ought to be one of the firſt that ſhould engage their attention. The more I reflect on this ſubject, the more I am convinced that a well regulated militia is the natural ſtrength of a country, and abſolutely neceſſary for its ſafety and preſervation. A more pernicious idea cannot enter into the heads of our citizens, than to imagine that an inſtitution of this kind is incompatible with civil liberty; for to remain without it, is the ready way to abridge the continuance of that liberty, we have ſo happily eſtabliſhed among us.

The freedom of every commonwealth muſt be protected ultimately by military force; military force depends upon order and diſcipline; and without order ond diſcipline, even the greateſt number of armed men are only a contemptible mob, that may be diſperſed by a handful of veteran ſoldiers. It follows then, that our citizens at large muſt ſubmit to the ordinances of a well regulated militia, or commit the protection of their lives and properties to a diſtinct body of men, who will naturally in a ſhort time, ſet up a profeſſional intereſt, ſeparate from the community at large.

To this caoſe we muſt attribute the ſubverſion of every free ſtate that hiſtory preſents to us—the Romans were certainly the firſt and moſt glorious people that have figured on the face of the globe—they continued free the longeſt: every citizen was a ſoldier, and a ſoldier not in name but in fact; by which is meant, that they were the moſt rigid obſervers of military inſtitutions. Let it then be the glory of every American to have *arms* in his hands, with ſome knowledge how to uſe them, on proper occaſions, againſt the enemies of his country: and let it be eſtabliſhed, as a point of honor, and the criterion of a virtuous citizen, to pay the greateſt deference to the common and neceſſary laws of a camp.

While I was engaged in this ſpeculation, I happened to find among my papers, the Engliſh Militia Law, and judging it might be of ſome uſe in framing one for this country, I made an abridgement of the ſame, which I have now ſent you for inſertion in your uſeful and widely circulating paper, if you think proper.

I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant.

INSPECTOR.

Elkton, November 2, 1791.

An Act for the better ordering of the *militia forces* in the ſeveral counties of that part of Great-Britain called England, &c.

Whereas a well ordered and well diſciplined *militia* is eſſentially neceſſary to the ſafety, peace and proſperity of this kingdom.

Be it enacted, that from the firſt day of May, 1757, the lieutenants of counties ſhall arm and array proper perſons; and the lieutenants ſhall appoint their deputy lieutenants and give commiſſions to lieutenant colonels, majors, and other officers, whoſe names ſhall within a month, be certified to the king.

The lieutenants of every county ſhall have the chief command of the militia of that county.

In each county ſhall be appointed twenty or more deputy lieutenants, if ſo many can be found qualified, each of whom ſhall poſſeſs four hundred pounds a year, in freehold, copyhold, cuſtomary eſtate for life, or an eſtate for ſome long term of years, determinable upon lives, or ſhall be heir apparent of a poſſeſſion of eight hundred a year. A lieutenant-colonel, or major, ſhall be poſſeſſed of three hundred a year, or heir apparent to ſix hundred. A captain ſhall poſſeſs two hundred a year, or be heir to four, or be the ſon of one who poſſeſſes, or at his death did poſſeſs two hundred. A lieutenant ſhall poſſeſs one hundred a year, or be the ſon of one who poſſeſſes, or at his death did poſſeſs two hundred a year. An enſign ſhall poſſeſs fifty pounds, or be the ſon of one who poſſeſſes, or at the time of his death did poſſeſs one hundred. One moiety of the eſtate in all theſe caſes, lying within the county.

In counties where twenty deputy lieutenants with proper qualifications cannot be found, it ſhall be ſufficient to appoint ſo many as can be found.

An enſign or lieutenant may be promoted to be a lieutenant colonel, on extraordinary occaſions, on account of merit.

The king may diſplace any deputy lieutenant or officer, and the lieutenants ſhall appoint others in their ſtead.

Every deputy or officer ſhall give in his qualification to the clerk of the peace, and take the oaths to the government, within ſix months after he ſhall begin to act, on penalty of £.200; on deputy lieutenants and all above the degree of captain, and 100l. on captains and thoſe under.

Peers are exempted from ſerving by themſelves or ſubſtitutes; but they and heirs apparent of peers, may be appointed deputy lieutenants, or commiſſion officers, and their qualifications need not to be left with the clerk of the peace; and on taking the oaths, &c. they may act without being otherwiſe qualified.

A commiſſion in the militia ſhall not vacate a ſeat in Parliament.

At the end of every four years a number of officers ſhall be diſcharged, equal to the number of thoſe, who duly qualified ſhall ſolicit for admiſſion.

To each regiment an adjutant ſhall be appointed who has ſerved in the regular forces, in which he ſhall ſtill retain his rank; and to every company of militia ſhall be appointed two or more ſerjeants (in the proportion of one ſerjeant to twenty private men) out of the regular forces, who ſhall be entitled to the hoſpital of *Chelſea*; and ſerjeants appointed from that hoſpital ſhall be readmitted on producing certificates of good behavior.

No perſons ſelling liquors by retail ſhall be capable of being a ſerjeant of the militia.

The number of private men ſerving in the militia ſhall be; for Bedfordſhire - 400
Berkſhire, - - 560
Bucks, &c. &c.

There ſhall be no more than one captain, one lieutenant and one enſign, to eighty private men.

Where the proportion of men directed by this act to be raiſed in any county, ſhall be judged by the lieutenant to be too large, the privy-council, on application may regulate it.

The lieutenant of each county with two deputy lieutenants, or three more deputy lieutenants in the abſence of the lieutenant, ſhall meet on the twelfth of July, 1757, and on the firſt Tueſday in June, in every ſubſequent year, and require the head conſtables to deliver in a liſt of all the men between the age of 18 and 50, in their ſeveral diſtricts, except peers, officers of the militia, officers of the regular forces or garriſons, men of either univerſity, clergymen, teachers of ſeparate meetings, peace and pariſh officers, articled clerks, and apprentices and ſeamen, noting in the liſt the men laboring under any bodily infirmity.

Every deputy conſtable, or other petty officer, ſhall tranſmit to the head conſtable the liſt of his diviſion, having firſt affixed it to the door of the church or chapel for one *Sunday*,

On the day appointed for receiving theſe liſts, the lieutenant, and deputy lieutenants ſhall ſettle the number to be taken from each hundred, or diviſion of the county. They ſhall then ſubdivide themſelves, and three or more deputies, or two deputies with one juſtice of the peace, or one deputy with two juſtices, ſhall meet, within a month in every ſubdiviſion, to hear the complaint of thoſe that think themſelves entitled to exemption; and upon any juſt cauſe ſhall correct the liſts. They ſhall then ſettle the number to be raiſed in each pariſh, and chuſe the individuals by lot; and within three weeks afterwards the perſons ſo choſen ſhall appear before them; each of whom ſhall take the oaths and enter into the militia for three years, or bring one to ſerve as his ſubſtitute, or forfeit ten pounds, and be liable at the end of three years to ſerve again.

Three deputies, or two deputies and a juſtice, or one deputy and two juſtices, ſhall meet in their ſeveral ſubdiviſions occaſionally at other times, and annually on the Tueſday before Michaelmas; and if any perſon thirty-five years old ſhall ſhew juſt cauſe for his diſcharge, it ſhall be granted and another choſen by lot in his room; and the vacations by death ſhall be filled up in the ſame manner.

A militia man removing to another pariſh, ſhall ſerve the remainder of his time in the new pariſh.

New liſts of men qualified for ſervice ſhall be made every year.

A new body ſhall be choſen every third year, ſo that all perſons duly qualified may ſerve in their turns each for three years.

A liſt of the perſons ſerving in each pariſh ſhall be tranſmitted to the lieutenant.

An officer neglecting to return his liſt, or making a falſe or partial liſt, ſhall be committed for a month to the common gaol, or be fined not more than five pounds, or leſs than forty ſhillings.

Every private man ſerving for himſelf ſhall be exempted from ſtatute work, from ſerving peace or pariſh offices, or in the regular forces.

He that has ſerved three years ſhall not ſerve again, until by rotation it comes to his turn.

Married men having perſonally ſerved in the militia, if called out in caſe of invaſion or rebellion, ſhall be entitled to the ſame privileges of ſetting up trades in any place of Great-Britain, or Ireland, as by an act 22 George II. is granted to mariners or ſoldiers.

A Quaker refuſing to ſerve ſhall hire another in his ſtead; and if he neglects a ſum ſhall be levied upon him by diſtreſs, ſufficient to hire another man.

Within one month after the return of the liſts, the lieutenant and two deputies, or without the lieutenant, three deputies ſhall form the militia of each county into regiments, conſiſting of not more than twelve, or leſs than ſeven companies of forty men each; appointing the commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers to each company.

They ſhall be exerciſed thus: On the firſt Monday in the months of March, April, May, June, July, Auguſt, September and October, they ſhall be exerciſed in half companies, and on the third Monday in the ſaid months in companies.

And once every year, on the Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday and Friday of Whitſun-week, they ſhall be exerciſed in whole regiments.

No man ſhall be exerciſed in half company, or company more than ſix miles from his own houſe.

Notice of the time and place of meeting ſhall be ſent by the lieutenant and two deputies, or without the lieutenant, by three deputies, to the high conſtables and by them to the petty conſtables, who ſhall fix them upon the door of the reſpective churches.

The lieutenant ſhall appoint at pleaſure a regimental clerk, a ſerjeant major, out of the ſerjeants and a drum major out of the drummers.

In counties where the militia do not amount to ſeven companies, and therefore cannot make a regiment, they ſhall be formed into a battalion, under the lieutenant and field officers, one adjutant who ſhall be a ſubaltern in the army, a ſerjeant major, a drum major, and a clerk ſhall be appointed them, and they ſhall be exerciſed as a complete regiment.

Where a whole company or half a company cannot be brought together, they may be exerciſed in ſmaller numbers as the lieutenant or deputy ſhall direct.

One commiſſioned officer ſhall attend the exerciſe of the half-company, and inſpect their arms and accoutrements.

The arms and cloaths of the militia ſhall be carefully kept by the captain of each company, in cheſts, provided by the pariſh where they are depoſited. The muſkets ſhall be marked with an M. and the name of the county.

The king's lieutenant, or the colonels, may ſeize, or remove whither they ſhall think proper, the arms, cloaths and accoutrements, when neceſſary to the public peace.

Any perſon entruſted with the cuſtody of any arms or cloaths, delivering them out, unleſs for exerciſe, or by command of his ſuperior officer, or by the order of any juſtice of the peace, under his hand and ſeal, may, by two juſtices, be committed to the county gaol, for ſix months.

No pay, arms, or cloathing, ſhall be iſſued, nor any adjutant or ſerjeant be appointed, till four fifths of the men ſhall have been choſen, and the officers have taken out their commiſſions.

The officer who ſuperintends the exerciſe ſhall call over the liſt and certify to a juſtice the names of thoſe who are abſent from exerciſe. The juſtice ſhall examine the excuſe offered, and if it be inſufficient, ſhall puniſh the defaulter for the firſt offence, by fining him two ſhillings, or ſetting him in the ſtocks for an hour; for the ſecond he ſhall fine him four ſhillings, or ſend him to the houſe of correction for four days; for every offence afterwards, he ſhall fine him ſix ſhillings, and if it be not paid, ſend him to the houſe of correction for any time not exceeding one month.

If any man ſhall be convicted upon oath before a juſtice, of being drunk at the time of exerciſe, he ſhall forfeit ten ſhillings, or ſit an hour in the ſtocks.

He that ſhall be convicted on oath before a juſtice, of inſolence or diſobedience to his officer, ſhall for his firſt offence be fined two ſhillings and ſix pence, and in default of payment, be ſent to the houſe of correction for four days; for the ſecond be fined five ſhillings, or committed for ſeven days; and for every offence afterwards be fined forty ſhillings, and committed to the houſe of correction for any time not more than a month, nor leſs than fourteen days.

If any man ſhall ſell, pawn, or loſe his arms or accoutrements, he ſhall be fined a ſum not exceeding three pounds, or in default of payment, be committed to the houſe of correction for one month; and if he cannot then raiſe the ſum required, for three months.

He that ſhall neglect to return his arms in good order after exerciſing the ſame, or the next day, ſhall be fined two ſhillings and ſix pence, or be ſent to the houſe of correction for 7 days: if he neglect to return them by *Monday* after *Whitſun-week*, he ſhall forfeit five ſhillings, or be ſent to the houſe of correction for fourteen days. And the perſon entruſted by the captain with the arms and cloaths, who ſhall omit to complain of ſuch neglect, ſhall forfeit twenty ſhillings.

The ſoldier or non-commiſſioned officer, that ſhall be abſent from his annual exerciſe, ſhall forfeit ten ſhillings a day, or be committed to the houſe of correction for a month.

If a non-commiſſioned officer ſhall be convicted upon oath of being negligent in his duty, or diſobedient or inſolent to the adjutant, or other ſuperior officer, he ſhall be fined by a juſtice a ſum not exceeding thirty ſhillings, or in default of payment be committed to the houſe of correction for 14 days, and may be diſcharged by the lieutenant.

No man ſhall be cenſured for abſence occaſioned by attending an election.

The militia are to be ſubject in military affairs to their own officers, and in civil to the civil magiſtrates.

In caſe of actual invaſion, or upon imminent danger thereof, and in caſe of rebellion, the king firſt notifying the occaſion to

Parliament, if then ſitting, or in their receſs to the privy council, and to the people by proclamation, may direct the lieutenants, or any three deputy lieutenants, to draw out their regiments, who ſhall march by his majeſty's order to any part of the kingdom, under the command of ſuch generals as he ſhall appoint, receiving during the ſervice, the ſame pay with the regular regiments of foot, and the officers holding the ſame rank with the regular officers of the ſame denomination. The militia, during the time of ſervice ſhall be liable to the law martial then ſubſiſting; and any man wounded ſhall be entitled to the hoſpital of Chelſea. A militia man not appearing, or refuſing to march on ſuch occaſion, ſhall forfeit forty pounds, or be committed to the county gaol for 12 months.

The militia or regular troops ſhall be tried in courts-martial, each by their own officers.

The militia ſhall not, on any occaſion, be compelled to go out of the kingdom.

All fines and forfeitures ſhall be paid to the regimental clerk, and made a common ſtock in each ſubdiviſion; of which an account ſhall be given to three deputies, or two deputies and one juſtice, or one deputy and two juſtices, who ſhall apply it to the election of buts, and the proviſion of gun-powder, to be uſed in ſhooting at marks; and the remainder ſhall be diſtributed in prizes to the beſt markſmen, or employed in any other way for the uſe of the militia.

Perſons committed to the houſe of correction upon this act, ſhall be kept to hard labor.

Theſe are the principal clauſes of this act, the remainder chiefly contains proviſions reſpecting the privileges or conveniencies of particular places.

LISBON, Auguſt 13.

ALL foreigners here, who have no other reſidence than inns, have been ſummoned before the Corregidor, who has interrogated them reſpecting their names, their qualities, their country, and their buſineſs. Verbal proceſſes have been drawn up in conſequence of the informations taken, and orders have been given to thoſe perſons, whoſe buſineſs or intentions were ſuſpected, to depart the kingdom as ſoon as poſſible. We preſume that a ſimilar procedure has taken place in all the towns of Portugal.

LONDON, Auguſt 31.

On the 3d of January the Nabob of Arcot received a piſtol ſhot from an unknown hand, which carried off one of his fingers, and made its way through his arm. His ſon-in-law was ſhot thro the body. Theſe alarming circumſtances happened during a review, and are indiſputably owing to the army being kept ſhamefully in arrears.

A worthy citizen, whoſe immeaſurable capacity has much puzzled many able calculators of the cube root, is now at Margate: previous to his voyage, he was adviſed to avoid the ſalt water, and told by his phyſician, that immerſion might thaw all his ſolids. A letter to his lady he thus concludes:—"Maugre all their nonſenſical warnings, I determined to take the leap; and having, with no little difficulty, ſqueezed myſelf into a machine, was dragged to the deep. It is a prodigious fine thing, and ſuch a help to the appetite!—As to their being *amazed* at my bathing, and *aſtoniſhed* at my ſtomach—what's that to I? One little fellow, I have ſilenced by ſwearing: if he ſays any more about me, I'll ſtick him between two pieces of bread and butter, and eat him up like an anchovy; and as to all their gigg about my floundering in the water, leaving a monſtrous cavity in the ſand, and the devil knows what, I think I ſhall ſilence them by a little poem of my own, which ſhall be in ſome of next month's magazines. Thus it begins,

"When in the flood I leap'd, the young whales gaz'd,
The dolphin fled—the porpus was amaz'd;
A ſhoal of herrings made a quick retreat,
Thinking, againſt the chalky cliff they'd beat;
Plaice, whiting, maid, would here no longer ſtay,
Crabs, prawns, and lobſters, backwards crawl'd away.
Thinking it a NEW ISLE, a fooliſh gull,
Firſt circling thrice around, dropt on my ſkull;
While numerous *wilks* and lympets float around,
And think *in* I they a great rock have found."

Thus do I begin, but after deſcribing ſundry plunges—thus I end—

"But now no more I ſeem a prodigy,
But paſs for an inhabitant o' th' ſea."

DUBLIN, Auguſt 9.

The diſpute between Paine and Syeyes on the great queſtion, "Whether is Monarchy or Republicaniſm the better form of government," promiſes to afford much more information and amuſement to the world than political diſputes uſually do.—The queſtion is one of the moſt important to the welfare and peace of mankind, that could poſſibly be ſtarted. The ability and preciſion of Paine, the accuracy of thought and expreſſion of Syeyes, admirably qualify the diſputants to diſcuſs it with effect, and to prevent the conteſt from becoming what ſuch conteſts generally become a diſpute about words.

Both of theſe proficients in the ſcience of government agree in the outſet, that "a government by repreſentation" is the only legitimate one, and that no government is good, but ſo far as it is founded on this principle—What then muſt be their opinion of that government which rules over millions and is founded only on the repreſentation of a few thouſands? Would they not—would not every rational man—laugh at the ignorance or abſurdity of him who would call the people ſo governed a Free People!

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 7.

Laſt night, after poſt, ſailed the Triton, of 28 guns, Capt. Murray, for Weymouth, to take on board Colonel Simcoe, and from thence to proceed to his Government of Quebec.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1791.

THE report of the committee on the memorial of the ſheriff of Suffolk county, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, being called up,

Mr. Sedgwick moved that the houſe ſhould accept the report, viz. that a committee ſhould be appointed to bring in a bill, allowing to priſoners confined in any ſtate, under the authority of the United States, the ſame privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by perſons confined under the authority of the ſtate.

Mr. Livermore doubted whether the houſe had a right to accept the report. Certain indulgences, he obſerved, are allowed to priſoners in ſome ſtates, which are not granted in others; and he would aſk, whether the houſe could eſtabliſh any uniform rule for ſuch caſes throughout the United States. If the indulgence was only granted in conformity to the ſtate laws, it would not be uniform. He wiſhed, for the ſake of humanity, that in every ſtate there were laws equally indulgent to confined debtors: and were this the caſe, he would chearfully concur in accepting the report. But ſince the caſe was otherwiſe, and that the adoption of the propoſed meaſure would eſtabliſh a ſyſtem, not uniform, he wiſhed that the report ſhould be referred to the committee, that was propoſed to be appointed, to bring in a bill for the eſtabliſhment of an uniform ſyſtem of bankrupt laws throughout the United States.

Mr. Sedgwick, after ſeveral remarks in ſupport of his motion, concluded by expreſſing his hope, that the houſe poſſeſſed ſufficient authority to make ſuch proviſions in favor of unfortunate debtors, as humanity itſelf dictated. He did not recollect to have ever heard ſo many diſagreeable obſervations made on any ſubject, as on the confinement of priſoners under the authority of the United States, which was more rigorous than could be the caſe under the laws of the ſtate which he repreſented.

Mr. White was againſt the appointment of a committee on this particular caſe, as it was one of many, that would of courſe occur in the execution of the judiciary ſyſtem. He wiſhed the caſe in queſtion ſhould be referred to the committee appointed yeſterday, on the report of the attorney-general; and that every inconvenience that might be foreſeen in the judiciary ſyſtem, ſhould as far as poſſible, be remedied.

Mr. Sedgwick having conſented to withdraw his motion, in favor of Mr. White's propoſal,

The report was referred to the committee of the whole Houſe on the reviſion of the judiciary ſyſtem, as ſtated in our laſt.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

Mr. Baldwin, member from Georgia—Mr. Aſhe, from North-Carolina, and Mr. Findley, of Pennſylvania, appeared and took their ſeats this day.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury, encloſing a report and ſundry eſtimates, was laid before the Houſe by the Speaker, which were read, viz. 1ſt. Eſtimate for the year 1792.

2d. Eſtimate of certain liquidated claims on the Treaſury.

3d. Eſtimate relating to the Department of War, for 1792.

Ordered that 100 copies of the report, &c. be printed for the uſe of the members.

On motion of Lawrance it was voted that the Report and Eſtimates be referred to a ſelect committee of three members—and Meſſrs Lawrance, Baldwin and Aſhe, were accordingly appointed, who were inſtructed to report a bill or bills, making appropriations accordingly.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by their Secretary informing the Houſe,

That the Senate have paſſed the bill allowing further time for compleating the enumeration of South-Carolina, with amendments—in which they requeſt the concurrence of the Houſe; theſe amendments being read, were agreed to by the Houſe.

A committee of enrolment was appointed, conſiſting of Mr. Bourne of Maſſachuſetts, and Mr. Smith of Vermont.

The report of the Secretary of War on the petition of John Torrey, was taken into conſideration; this report was againſt the prayer of the petition—as the late Major Torrey died before the expiration of the war, and leaving no widow or orphans, his heirs are not entitled by any law to commutation or half pay.

Mr. Ames obſerved, that Congreſs ſtipulated with the officers of the army, that thoſe which continued in the ſervice to the end of the war, ſhould be allowed half pay for life, or commutation.—The queſtion then was, whether Major Torrey had performed his part of the contract, in his opinion he had—for though the army was continued in pay till November, yet it is well known that hoſtilities had ceaſed before the period at which Major Torrey died. Mr. Ames further obſerved, that this was a caſe *ſui generis*—that the application was founded in the ſtricteſt juſtice, and were he to determine it in a judicial capacity, he ſhould be as clear to decide it in favor of the prayer of the petition, as he ſhould in the caſe of a ſimple note of hand. He added ſeveral other remarks, and concluded by a motion that the petition, together with the report thereon, be referred to a ſelect committee, in order that the principle for which he contended might be fully diſcuſſed in the Houſe.

Mr. White oppoſed the motion for a reference to a ſelect committee—he mentioned ſeveral difficulties which muſt occur in the courſe of the diſcuſſion, on account of paſt deciſions of Congreſs. The petition, ſaid he, appears to create a debt which is not cognizable by Congreſs, as it did not exiſt agreeable to the act of limitation at the time of adopting the new Conſtitution. He ſaid he ſhould rather be in favor of a reference to a committee of the whole houſe.

Mr. Ames obſerved that he conſidered the application in a quite different light from the gentleman laſt ſpeaking. It is not a petition for a grant from government—but for the ſettlement of a juſt account, and payment of a juſt debt, which really exiſted prior to the organization of the preſent government.

Mr. Boudinot obſerved, that all the difficulty in the caſe appears to ariſe from a difference of opinion as to the time when the war ceaſed. This he conceived might eaſily be determined, by the period to which the army of the United States had been paid and diſcharged.

Mr. Clark was againſt a reference to a committee of the whole—he ſaw no difficulty in determining the buſineſs—but if we go into a committee of the whole, it will appear as if we were fiſhing for applicants. This has been called a ſingle caſe; but he believed, if the door was once opened, we ſhould ſoon find a great many like it. He wiſhed rather that the buſineſs ſhould reſt where it was.

Mr. Williamſon ſaid he was equally oppoſed to a committee of the whole, and to a ſelect committee—he was in favor of proceeding in the uſual way—and coming to a vote upon the report. Congreſs, ſaid he, promiſed that the widows and orphans of thoſe officers who died in the ſervice of the country, ſhould be entitled to half-pay for life—in the preſent caſe it happens, that there are neither widows or orphans, but ſome more diſtant relation who wants it. He enlarged on the confuſion which would be conſequent on eſtabliſhing a precedent like that propoſed, and concluded by ſaying that he had heard nothing ſufficient to induce a deviation from the line already preſcribed.

Mr. Page was in favor of a reference to a committee of the whole—for tho he had an high reſpect for the opinion of the officer who had made the report, yet if an individual member of the houſe ſhould at any time expreſs a wiſh to have a report from the head of any department whatever diſcuſſed in the committee, he ſhould be in favor of his being fully gratified.

A further diſcuſſion of this ſubject took place, the majority of the ſpeakers, as Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Lawrance, Dayton, &c. were evidently in favor of adopting the report.

The motion for a ſelect committee was negatived.

Mr. Ames then moved that the report ſhould be rejected.

This motion was followed by one for a reference to a committee of the whole by Mr. Wadſworth—who obſerved, that he conſidered the application as involving this queſtion—Whether the heirs or repreſentatives of every officer who died in the ſervice of the United States, at any period of the war, ſhould not be entitled to commutation or half-pay for life.

The queſtion for a reference to a committee of the whole was carried in the affirmative, to be taken up to-morrow.

The report of the Secretary of War, on the petition of John Younglove, and a counter-petition thereto, from ſundry inhabitants of the ſtate of New-York, was next taken into conſideration. The counter-petition contained ſundry charges of unfair conduct in procuring the penſion granted to Mr. Younglove. The report exculpates the petitioner from any imputation of deception in reſpect to the means employed in obtaining the penſion, and aſſigns the reaſons on which it was granted by Congreſs—and concludes by ſtating this enquiry, Whether it would be expedient to repeal that part of the law which aſſigns a penſion to the petitioner, agreeable to the prayer of the counter-petition?

Mr. Lawrance moved the following reſolution, That it would be inexpedient to repeal that part of the law on which the penſion to John Younglove was founded. Some diſcuſſion of the ſubject took place in conſequence of this motion, which was eventually ſuperceded by a motion offered by Mr. Benſon, to this effect—That the prayer of the petition of ſundry perſons in the ſtate of New-York, that ſo much of a law of the United States as grants a penſion to John Younglove, may be repealed, cannot be granted.

This motion was laid on the table, and the further conſideration of the ſubject poſtponed.

On motion of Mr. Thatcher, the report of the Secretary of War made to the firſt Congreſs on the petition of Joſeph Tucker and others, praying compenſation as agents to certain regiments, laſt war, was taken into conſideration. This report was againſt the petition. The ſame being read, Mr. Thatcher moved that the report be rejected by the houſe—and that there be allowed to the ſaid Joſeph Tucker and others, the ſum of one per cent. on the amount received and paid by them reſpectively, including the ſums granted by the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

Mr. Boudinot objected to this motion—he ſuppoſed the proper queſtion before the houſe was, Whether the report of the Secretary ſhould be agreed to, or not?—The motion, he ſaid, involved a partial deciſion on a caſe which was by no means ſingular, as ſimilar applications had been made to Congreſs. He moved that the report ſhould be agreed to by the houſe.

Mr. Smith (N.H.) enquired whether the amount of the ſums received by thoſe agents from the public, had been all paid over by them to the uſes for which they were received, and what was the actual amount of their commiſſions on the ſums paid.

The amount of the ſums received was only mentioned in the Secretary's report.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved, that the accounts of the petitioners, it appears, have been ſettled by the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts—and ſhould the motion be agreed to, it would lead to a reviſion of all the accounts which had been ſettled at that period on ſimilar principles.

Mr. Thatcher, in reply, ſaid that his colleague was miſtaken in reſpect to the accounts being ſettled, as ſome of the parties had informed him that they never acquieſced in ſuch ſettlement, and would not receive the certificate tendered them as compenſation for their ſervices, as its intrinſic value was much leſs than their juſt demand.

The motion for agreeing to the report of the Secretary of War being put, was carried in the affirmative—and Mr. Thatcher's motion was ſuperceded of courſe.

The Speaker laid before the houſe a report from the commiſſioners appointed purſuant to the act providing for the reduction of the public debt—which was read and laid on the table.—This report ſtated the progreſs made in that buſineſs ſince the laſt account laid before Congreſs—by which it appears that the whole amount purchaſed is one million, one hundred and thirty-one thouſand, three hundred and ſixty-four dollars and ſeventyſix cents—for which, the ſum of ſix hundred and ninety-nine thouſand, one hundred and ſixty-three dollars and thirty-eight cents, in ſpecie, has been paid.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the houſe of their concurrence in the vote for appointing a committee on enrolled bills, and have appointed Mr. Rutherfurd on their part.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, November 8.

Mr. Gregg, member for Pennſylvania appeared, was qualified, and took his ſeat.

Mr. Lawrance preſented the petition of —— M'Elroy, who had been a ſoldier in the light dragoons of the United States; praying to receive the pay due to him for his ſervices,—laid on the table.

Several petitions praying the renewal of certificates loſt and deſtroyed, were read, and referred to the committee appointed to report a bill on that ſubject.

Mr. Bourne, of the joint committee of enrolment, reported the bill for allowing further time for making returns of the enumeration of the inhabitants of South Carolina, as duly enrolled—the Speaker affixed his ſignature to the ſame.

In committee of the whole, on the petition of John Torrey and the report of the Secretary of War thereon—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair—The petition and report being read, it was moved that the report be accepted:

This gave riſe to a debate; the motion was oppoſed by Mr. Ames and Mr. Wayne—and was ſupported by Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Lawrance, Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Hillhouſe, Mr. Wadſworth, Mr. Dayton and Mr. Clark, and was finally determined in the affirmative by a large majority; the committee then roſe and reported accordingly.

The Houſe took up the report—which on motion of Mr. White, was amended by adding theſe words, "and that therefore the prayer of the petition cannot be granted"—the report, as thus amended, was further diſcuſſed in the Houſe---and then accepted.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretery Lear, informing the Houſe, that he had this day approved and ſigned the act allowing further time for making returns of the enumeration of the inhabitants of South-Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the details of the purchaſes accompanying the report of the commiſſioners, appointed purſuant to the law making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt, were read---and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

☞ It ſhould have been noted in the proceedings of Friday laſt, that Mr. Benſon took his ſeat that day.

BOSTON, October 26.

MR. COX.——THE ARTIST.

[We feel much pleaſure in being able to give the American public, the following articles reſpecting the above gentleman, extracted from late Iriſh papers. They contain teſtimonials of applauſe honourable to the American Artiſt, and to the generous Nation in which they are given.]

London-Derry, July 19. Laſt week, Mr. Cox concluded his contract with the Corporation of Derry, reſpecting the Bridge, a work which reflects much honour on the public ſpirit of that reſpectable body.—After allowing the whole of his charges, the Corporation, over and above, gave him 100l. as a mark of their approbation of the eminent abilities of this truly ingenious Artiſt.

The citizens of Derry have voted Mr. Cox, the builder of their Bridge, a Gold Medal, value fifty guineas, with a perſpective view of that city on one ſide, and the following inſcription on the other:—"To Lemuel Cox, of Boſton, in America, the builder of the "Bridge of London-Derry, (a work for magnitude of deſign, and "ſimplicity of conſtruction, unparalelled in the eaſtern world) "the gentlemen of Derry in token of their value for his abilities, "have preſented this Medal, July 22, 1791."

[In addition to the above articles, the Editor has been informed, from the beſt authority, that a ſilver Urn, of the value of 60l. is fabricating at Dublin—intended as a preſent to Mr. Cox, from the cloth merchants of London-Derry, in Ireland.]

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

SONNET.

To a very eloquent, but baſe, FLATTERER.

AWAY, thou baſe polluter of the ſoul!
The honey'd poiſon flowing from thy tongue,
Sweet as the muſic of a Syren's ſong,
May lure awhile, but ne'er my heart controul.

When die the youthful roſes on thy cheek,
And leave the lily's fading color there;
Then will thy conſcience in hoarſe thunders ſpeak,
And with his ſcorpion ſcourge thy boſom tear.

Then nightly riſing from her verdant grave,
Thy lovely LAURA burſting on thy ſight,
Shall bid thee ſeek thy perjured ſoul to ſave,
And weeping vaniſh into realms of light.

Touched by her warning voice, thy tortured heart
Will curſe the Flatterer and his fiend-like art.

CHAMONT.

Philadelphia, November 9.

No. 6313 has drawn the prize of 10,000 Dollars in the New-Haven Lottery—it was purchaſed by a gentleman in this city for a perſon in Virginia.

Six per Cent. Stock of the United States, a Boſton paper ſays, is now remitted to London in lieu of Bills of Exchange.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated October 6.

"The damage ſuſtained in the Province is moderately eſtimated at 500 millions currency; beſides the Coffee eſtates, the number of which cannot be aſcertained, two hundred and twenty Sugar Plantations have been deſtroyed; we have now ſome hopes of an accommodation with the blacks, on condition of a general amneſty."

A man in this city, having a diſpute with his wife, laſt week, ſnatched up a pair of tongs, with which he aimed a blow at her; a child of eight years old, unfortunately ruſhing between its miſguided parents, received the fatal ſtroke on the back part of its head, which put a period to its exiſtence.

The Jury of Inqueſt brought in a verdict, "accidental murder." The man ſurrendered himſelf, and is in confinement to ſtand trial.

By accounts from Cape Francois we learn, that Mr. Bourne, who was appointed Conſul of the United States for St. Domingo, has been, after ſome difficulty, admitted proviſionally, to execute the duties of Conſul in the three ports of St. Domingo, called the ports of entry, and not elſewhere.

The ranſoms demanded by the Dey of Algiers, for the American priſoners detained there, amount to thirty-four thouſand, ſeven hundred and ninety-two dollars.

It is mentioned in a Baltimore paper of of the 1ſt inſt. that on the Sunday preceding, between the hours of ten and twelxe, A.M. ninety-five ſail of different kinds of veſſels paſſed the fort point, bound to Baltimore, a conſiderable number of them from ſea.

A letter was a few days ago received by a gentleman in New-York from his correſpondent in the iſland of Jerſey, mentioning that "it is the prevailing opinion there, that the American veſſels which had been ſeized upon their arrival at Guernſey and Jerſey, with cargoes of tobacco, under an act of Parliament in the reign of Charles the ſecond, will be releaſed, and meaſures taken to ſecure indemnification to the concerned.

Laſt Friday arrived the brig Hetty, Capt. Davis, from Cape-Francois, which ſhe left the 16th of October, ult. when the ſituation of public affairs in that iſland was much the ſame as at the date of the laſt accounts. The negroes continued to burn and deſtroy the plantations, and although many of them had been killed in different excurſions, and others executed after their capture, it had not the effect of ſubduing the inſurgents. All fears of them at the Cape had however ſubſided.

On the 24th of October, upwards of ſeventy ſail of veſſels left the port of Boſton, bound to different parts of Aſia, Europe, and America.

The Directors of the Bank of the United States have completed the appointment of their officers, and fixed their ſalaries as follows:

	Dollars.
Thomas Willing, Preſident	3000
John Kean, Caſhier	2700
George Simpſon, 1ſt Teller	1500
Gulian M'Evers, 2d do.	1000
William Lawrence, 1ſt Book-keeper	1000
John Rudd, 2d do.	800
Philip Enk, 1ſt Diſcount Clerk	750
Edward Stow, jun. 2d do.	600
Guſtavus Riſberg, Runner	600

learning COMMUNICATIONS.

Some writer, I forget who, has ſaid, knowledge is power. This is an important political maxim. If we would baniſh deſpotiſm, let us baniſh ignorance—for ignorance is another name for gullibility. By infuſing knowledge into the body of the people, we remove them from the influence of the ariſtocratic few. Inſtead of being the tools, they become the partners, perhaps the rivals, of the men of wealth and education: we may conſider that power as harmleſs which inſtead of being engroſſed by an ariſtocracy is diffuſed among the people. The ſuperiority of the mind is the moſt impoſing. Why then are thoſe who make a noiſe about the people, and the rights of man, ſo much at their eaſe about the neglect of education. The people never can be impoſed upon when they ſhall be as well informed as their teachers; for ſurely it is diſarming the ariſtocracy to put their weapons into every man's hands. It is a kind of confiſcation of the wealth of the ſuppoſed ariſtocrats of the country. Men of America, let your zeal take this courſe. The greateſt enemies of Freedom are among the lukewarm friends to a general diffuſion of education among the people.

Liberty has coſt blood—but it is worth more than the purchaſe. The nation which maintains it longeſt will be moſt eminent at laſt. The effect is to raiſe the condition of the great body of the people. They will learn the talents which are brought into demand; and it is gaining a point againſt barbariſm to prefer the underſtanding to the paſſions. Perhaps no nation has done ſo much for the general maſs of the people as America; and all ſeems to be done with a deſign, and with a tendency to enable them to do a great deal for themſelves; ſhould America make progreſs for a century, as it has done of late, a Spartan, ſhould he come to life again, would have cauſe to bluſh for the bigotry of his country.

There are acts of baſeneſs and villainy which while we contemplate their attrocity, appear ſo great, that we can hardly perſuade ourſelves to believe that any of the human race are to be found ſo depraved as to perpetrate them.—Among theſe we may reckon the infernal machinations of the incendiary, who to gratify a malicious diſpoſition, artfully and deliberately enkindles a fire in the heart of a populous city, that may involve thouſands in poverty and wretchedneſs—but the villainy of the aſſaſſin who lays in wait for innocent blood, who with a ſteady arm levels the inſtrument of death againſt the innocent, againſt a worthy man, an upright magiſtrate, a friend to his country and mankind, muſt be actuated by a ſuperior degree of diabolical phrenſy.—Such wretches there are—but to the honor of human nature, and of our country, the inſtances are but few. Through the favour of a protecting providence this city has in a good meaſure been preſerved from the deſtruction that was threatened by the attempts of the agents of Satan—and we doubt not that vengeance awaits the perpetrators of the cruel murder recently committed in the ſtate of New-York.

In a free republic, the officers of the people are entitled to double honor, becauſe they have no inheritance in their office, and when actuated by juſt principles accept of public employments from motives ſuperior to mercenary conſiderations. The crime therefore of individuals who deviſe the deſtruction, and imbrue their hands in the innocent blood of ſuch characters, is tinged with the blackeſt hue of helliſh darkneſs.

The Preſident of the United States has formally recognized the appointments of

Richard Codman, Eſq. Vice-Conſul of Portugal for the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts;

John Abrams, Eſq. Vice-Conſul of Portugal for the ſtate of New-York;

James Barry, Eſq. Vice-Conſul of Portugal for the ſtates of Maryland and Virginia;

Francis James Verenocke, Vice-Conſul of Portugal for the ſtate of South-Carolina; and of

Joseph Ravara, Eſq. Conſul-General from Genoa, for the city of Philadelphia, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Preſident of the United States has nominated, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, appointed---

Thomas Johnſon, of Maryland, one of the aſſociate juſtices of the ſupreme court, vice John Rutledge, reſigned.

William Lewis, diſtrict judge of Pennſylvania, vice Francis Hopkinſon, deceaſed.

William Rawle, attorney for the United States in Pennſylvania diſtrict, vice William Lewis, appointed a judge.

Matthew Clarkſon, marſhal of New-York diſtrict, vice William Smith, appointed ſupervisor of ſaid diſtrict.

John Brooks, marſhal of Maſſachuſetts diſtrict, vice Jonathan Jackſon, appointed inſpector of one of the ſurveys within ſaid diſtrict.

David Meade Randolph, marſhal of Virginia diſtrict, vice Edward Carrington, appointed ſupervisor of ſaid diſtrict.

Alexander Campbell, attorney for the United States in Virginia diſtrict, vice William Nelſon, jun. reſigned.

Oliver Wolcot, jun. comptroller of the treaſury, vice Nicholas Eveleigh, deceaſed.

Timothy Pickering, poſtmaſter-general, vice Samuel Oſgood, reſigned.

Iſaac Holmes, collector of the port of Charleſton in South-Carolina, vice George Abbot Hall, deceaſed.

Joſiah Murdaugh, ſurveyor of the port of Hertford in North-Carolina, vice Joſhua Skinner, jun. ſon of Wm. deceaſed.

Andrew Barrett, to be ſupervisor of the diſtrict of Delaware, vice Henry Latimer, reſigned.

INFANTRY.——First Regiment.

Promoted—Wm. Kerſey, capt. vice M'Curdy, reſigned; Robert Thompſon, lieut. vice Kerſey, promoted; Jacob Melcher, lieut. vice Seayres, reſigned.

Appointed—William H. Harriſon, enſign, vice Thompſon, promoted; Haſtings Mark, enſign, vice Heth, promoted; John Van Hoeſen Huyck, enſign, vice Melcher, promoted.

Second Regiment.

Appointed—James Wilkinſon, lieut. col. commandant, vice Doughty, declined.

Promoted—Samuel Newman, capt. vice Pray, declined; Thomas Hughes, capt. vice Sayles, declined; Jonathan Haſkell, capt. vice Freeman, declined; Martin Brimmer Sohier, lieut. vice Newman, appointed capt. John Heth, lieut. vice Rickard, declined; Cornelius Lyman, lieut. vice Higginſon, declined; Joſeph Dickinſon, lieut. vice Huger, declined; Edward Miller, lieut. vice Sherman reſigned.

Appointed—John Tillinghaſt, enſign, vice George Tillinghaſt, declined; Daniel Tilton, jun. enſign, vice Gilman, declined; Samuel Andrews, enſign, vice Pierce, declined; John Bird, enſign, vice Dickinſon, appointed lieut. John Sullivan, jun. enſign, vice Edwards, reſigned; John Elliot, ſurgeon, vice Euſtis, declined.

ARTILLERY.

Appointed—Staats Morris, lieut. vice Erneſt, reſigned.

☞ Many articles deſigned for this day's paper, are neceſſarily poſtponed.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	21/6 pr. £.	107½ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/3	61¼ do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	13/	65 do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	19/	95 do.
Indents	11/6	57½ do.
Bank Subſcriptions,	140 to 145	Dollars.

FROM THE CONCORD HERALD.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CONVENTION.

MR. HOUGH,

WELL, Mr. Printer—as of late,
Convention ſat in free debate,
In order duly to reviſe
And guard our rights with eagle eyes,
To mend them whereſoever torn,
And patch in places fairly worn—
I took a ſeat on gallery-bench,
To hear the daily eloquence,
Nervous and ſtrong as brals or iron,
And ſweet as comb in Sampſon's lion,
Which flow'd in Ciceronian ſtrains,
From heads compos'd of tongue and brains.
The Bill of Rights firſt underwent
The chemic-force of parliament,
Wherein majority agreed,
That all mankind were Adam's ſeed,
And had an equal right by nature,
To certain grants from God Creator;
This was the general voice—tho ſome
(Who propheſy of things to come)
Contended, that great Nature's God
Had plac'd the governmental rod
In fav'rite hands, with power to uſe it,
In whipping rebels, when they chooſe it,
And plead their ſpecial reaſon for't,
That they are much the better ſort,
By plaſtic hands much more refin'd,
As well in body as in mind;
Therefore, by reaſon mathematic,
God made a few ariſtocratic,
With full prerogative to rule,
No matter whether wiſe, or fool—
It muſt be ſo—for who (with eaſe)
Can ſtem the current of decrees?
Upon this eaſy ground 'twas urged,
That legiſlation might be purged
Of every thickſcull'd, muddy head,
Whoſe lining is compos'd of lead;
And that all power of legiſlation
Be plac'd in men of penetration,
Of whom ('tis aſcertain'd of late)
There are but *ſixty* in the State;
Who, if empow'r'd with full commiſſion,
Would legiſlate with expedition,
Make laws and things for ſimple ſheep,
More juſt, more gentle, and more cheap,
More ſafe for any chriſtian flocks,
Becauſe they're always orthodox!—
And furthermore, that kind of rats
Which ſome folks term *ariſtocrats*,
Will never bite—like bugs—and fleas;
And ſlily eat—the public cheeſe.
It may be ſo—but yet—perhaps,
'Tis beſt to keep—a cat—and traps.
The next atchievement, worth attention,
(Which felt the hammer of Convention)
Was that heroic *coup-de-main*,
Whereby the Common Pleas were ſlain,
Condemn'd to end their wicked days,
By magic force of yeas and nays:
So vicious men, for breach of law,
Once felt the weight of Sampſon's jaw,
Which, tho devoid of tooth or marrow,
Was certain death as gun to ſparrow.
Well, when they'd kill'd theſe *naughty* courts,
Dame Fancy led to other ſports—
As, changing minim fiſh to flounders,
And making two-pound ſhot four-pounders,
Which, elevated two degrees,
Will overſhoot the murder'd pleas,
And which, when fir'd acroſs the trench,
Will lodge in the Superiour bench;
When juſtice holds her golden balance,
And weighs all coins, from mites, to talents.
Good lack! thought I, what horrid ſtaſhes
The Conſtitution feels—what gaſhes
Are cut upon this great emergence,
To manifeſt the ſkill of ſurgeons,
Who ſometimes buſily are found
Creating a tremendous wound,
(The patient, diſmal pain enduring)
That they may ſhow their art in curing.
Nextly, when each had done his beſt,
(This wound, *ſecundum artem* dreſt)
A certain junto-cratick brother,
Declar'd 'twas beſt to make another
In ſome more noble tender part,
Perhaps upon the head or heart,
That when the ſubject's head is broke
By the aforeſaid random ſtroke,
He muſt inevitably die,
Or ſeek for cure in chancery;
Which *ipſo facto* lays the devil,
As ſtroking carries off king's evil,
And as by magic operation
It chancers down all inflammation,
Diſpels the gout, the ſpleen, and agues,
With many other pains that plague us;
In ſhort 'twill cure the deadly pthiſis,
And bring about a ſudden criſis.
Thus while its friends ſaid much about it,
And ſwore we could not do without it,
Other's declar'd, with honeſt breath,
They'd rather die a nat'ral death;
Would ſooner cloſe with grim diſeaſe,
Than pay the chancellor his fees.
In fine, the code eccleſiaſtick,
Was fumbled o'er with fingers plaſtick,
Which ach'd and itch'd to form a ſyſtem
Of new made things—but could not twiſt'em.
Full many curious propoſitions
Were made by zealous politicians,
And then preſented to the chair,
Defining conſcience to a hair;
Which is, that every man and woman,
Whether a Hebrew, Greek, or Roman,
In order to be ſound, and good,
Muſt live on Calviniſtick food;
Which, tho a moſt delicious fruit
To moſt—yet ſome it does not ſuit;
So that their ſtomachs heave and work,
Like ſqueamiſh Jews at ſight of pork!
However, *vile, ungodly* crew,
Your vain pretence will never do!
Moſt certainly you muſt be cram'd;
For he that doubteth muſt be damn'd!
But ſtay—our catholick committee,
Perhaps your diſmal caſe may pity:
Thus meekly—patiently be merry,
And wait th' approach of February.

SPECTATOR.

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October 31. (ep tf.)

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Philadelphia, October 12, 1791. (eptD)

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October 22, 1791. [eptf]

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ISAAC SNOWDEN, Junior.

Princeton, October 10, 1791. [ep 2m]

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Is now opened at his School-Room,
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HE returns his ſincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced theſe eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his ſchool for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his ſcholars, will ſtill enſure him a reſpectable ſhare of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the ſeaſon.

Thoſe who pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be aſſured, they will be taught in the moſt approved ſtile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practiſing for the improvement of the ſcholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wedneſday; when the employers, and ſtrangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. Theſe practiſings will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as ſoon as a ſufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the ſubſcriber, at Bordentown, and ſtolen from the ſame the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 ſmall box, containing four clocks and one dozen teſtaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one ſtriped veſt and breeches, two ſhirts and a ſmall bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jerſey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other ſmall books; 1 box containing 447 real oſtrich feathers, ſome of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paſte-boards.——Stolen at the ſame time, a large Batteau, with black ſides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the above property, ſo that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; alſo a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the perpetrator or perpetrators, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jerſey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eptf]

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, ſome time in Auguſt 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of *Nathaniel Wickliff*, deceaſed—about forty-five years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well ſet, with a large woolly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ancles—by trade a bricklayer, ſtone maſon and plaſterer. He is a very handy fellow as a houſe-waiter, and is fond of ſuch buſineſs. He is a great diſſembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped ſo long that no deſcription of his preſent clothing can be given. It is ſuppoſed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any perſon that will ſecure ſaid Negro in any jail, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again; and reaſonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. JOHN KINCHELOR, by

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Adminiſtrator.

October 12, 1791. (1aw9w)

HOLY BIBLE.---Royal Quarto.

MR. THOMAS, of Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts, moſt reſpectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the Old and New Teſtaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finiſhed with all the diſpatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at *Worceſter*, or to him and Company at *Boſton*, by the laſt day of November next, and as much ſooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their higheſt approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctneſs, and its cheapneſs compared with Engliſh copies of the ſame ſize and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expenſive undertaking, is carried on ſolely at his own coſt, he is led to hope that all thoſe who wiſh to poſſeſs a large Family Bible, will ſo far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the ſubſcription.

Worceſter, Sept. 29, 1791. ISAIAH THOMAS.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No.* 10 *to* 31, *both incluſive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled.* "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE."—*From No.* 1 *to No.* 10, *have been ſhipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any perſon who may incline to ſubſcribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furniſhed with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.*